

Prairie View A&M University

Digital Commons @PVAMU

PV Standard Newspapers

Publications

12-1934

The Prairie View Standard - December 1934 - Vol. XXVI No. 4

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers>

Recommended Citation

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1934). The Prairie View Standard - December 1934 - Vol. XXVI No. 4., *Vol. XXVI No. 4* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/22>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Publications at Digital Commons @PVAMU. It has been accepted for inclusion in PV Standard Newspapers by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @PVAMU. For more information, please contact hvkoshy@pvamu.edu.

The Prairie View Standard

Vol. XXVI Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, December, 1934

No. 4

What Are We Educating For?

By Dr. J. H. Dillard

I remember once arguing with a clergyman about a certain, as it seemed to me, harmful performance which was to be a feature of his church fair. "You will," I said, "doubtless make money by this performance, but is not the spirit back of the performance, is not its influence diametrically opposed to what the church should stand for? Why in the effort to complete your new church building, should you use means which undo that for which the church should stand? Are you not, in seeking an immediate end, losing sight of the ultimate purpose? What is your church for, after you have your fine building, but to promote a spirit and an influence utterly different from the spirit and influence which this sort of thing fosters? What are we building churches, preaching, and going through our ceremonies for?"

In the same way it seems to me pertinent to ask whether we teachers do not sometimes lose sight of the ultimate purpose while we are seeking some immediate results.

Let us stop and ask once more the old

(Continued on page 3)

Prairie View State College Gets Class "A" Rating

Prairie View State College gets Class A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This information has just been received by Principal W. R. Banks in a telegram from Nashville, Tenn., by Mr. Fred McCuiston, Special Agent of the Association, as follows:

"Congratulation. Southern Association voted Prairie View State College Class A rating."

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College is the largest Negro Land Grant College in the United States and is the one and only State institution for Negroes in Texas. Besides the practical trades and industries, the college offers courses leading to the bachelor of Science degree in the divisions of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Home Economics and Mechanic Arts.

The Class A rating by the Southern Association places the college on par with the leading colleges and universities and is greeted with interest and satisfaction by the Alumni and the people of Texas at large.

Basal American History

By Napoleon Bonaparte Edward

During recent months the study of Negro History and its application to American Negroes and their African ancestry has been stressed and emphasized. It is conceded by many that Dr. Carter G. Woodson is the foremost student of Negro History in America. Through the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, he has made a distinct contribution to historical education and changed perceptibly the attitude towards the darker races throughout the world. His histories and letters are read in practically every civilized country on the globe. Through his researches in the archives at home and abroad, Dr. Woodson has revealed our African ancestry as kings and rulers of past empires, as men of art and science, and has awakened consciousness, pride and hope in the bosom of Negro children everywhere.

During the meeting of the Association in Houston, Texas, last November, the place of Negro History in public schools was discussed. There were some of the opinion that this history should be taught as a supplementary course. Be that as it may, we heartily endorse these studies in Negro life and history. However, there is a thought which presses for expression constantly and impressively. That thought is this: We believe there is a place for an American History written so comprehensively as to credit in full every race or individual who has made contributions worthwhile in the Western Hemisphere. We propose and advocate that such history could be written agreeably and acceptably by an Inter-racial Commission appointed interracially by the colleges and universities of America. Although apparently not identical in plan and procedure we commend steps taken in this relation by outstanding educators in collaboration with Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. No doubt the history written by the proposed Inter-racial Commission would in time be adopted, not as a white, nor as a black history, but as a basal American history speaking boldly and impartially of the deeds and achievements of men regardless of ancestry or sections from which they sprang.

As we study American History we are disposed to look at it not as a series of disjointed, independent facts, but as an unbroken chain of successive related

events. The liberal historian will credit the whole of American History to no group or race, but to all those who labored and achieved on land and sea, to those who builded in times of peace and fought its battles in times of war. Judged by this standard, the Negro must be included, not because he is a Negro, but for what he has done to change the continent from a barbaric wilderness and make it safe for democracy. With his contemporaries, irrespective of race, he has played a noble part, in sunshine and in shadow, in laying firmly the solid sills of the republic.

Finally let us say that we must look to history as one of the great factors to keep the memory green, to preserve the social structures of peace and keep the fires of hope still burning. Peace and hope cannot be handed down merely by statute, nor can they be trusted to tradition. They must be evolved out of the right relation and the right understanding between men—their common joys and sorrows, their common inspirations, and aspirations, their common history and destiny.

THE PRESS

The Texas Negro Press Association which held its meeting in Galveston last week probably enjoyed the most constructive and beneficial session in the history of the organization. The principal address was delivered to the body by C. F. Richardson, newspaper publisher of Houston. Others who appeared on the program were: W. L. Davis, W. R. Harrison, W. H. Houston, and W. E. Jones. F. W. Thomas of Sour Lake and C. G. Armstrong of Liberty discussed the value of high school publications. The press meeting and its activities during the year is a credit to the efforts, the interest and the enthusiasm of Napoleon B. Edward, founder and president of the organization. Mr. Edward is editor of the *Prairie View Standard* and is publicity director of Prairie View College. The officers who have served the association and kept it alive have been retained. Vacancies will be filled during the year, if necessary, by the executive committee.

—The Pittsburgh Courier.

The Prairie View Standard

Published monthly during the school year except July and August by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the postoffice at Prairie View, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1979.

W. Rutherford BanksPrincipal
Napoleon B. Edward.....Executive Secretary

Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 103, Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.

Sudscription - 50 Cents Per Year

Notice to Contributors

The Standard requests all professionals as well as the public in general to send articles for publication directly to the editor.

NOTED NEGRO EDUCATORS LECTURE AT PRAIRIE VIEW

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was the principal speaker in a meeting held at Prairie View State College. The distinguished historian and members of the Association were accompanied to the College from Houston in a train of automobiles which had been provided by the faculty.

Immediately on arrival, Dr. Woodson and party entered the auditorium and took seats on the platform just before the following preliminary program was rendered with Principal W. R. Banks presiding:

Piano Prelude, Miss G. McMechen; Invocation, Mr. L. C. Phillip; Fifteen Minutes of Music by the College Department of Music: "God of our Fathers"—Dekoven, "The West"—Olds, College Chorus; "The Sea Hath Its Pearls"—Pinsuti, "The Old Refrain"—Kreisler, College Glee Club; Violin Solos: "Nobody Knows"—White, "Adoration"—Borowski, Mr. W. H. Houston; "Deep River"—Burleigh, "Inflammatus"—Rossini, College Chorus.

Dr. Woodson was presented to the audience by Principal Banks as one of the greatest historians of the world. Visitors from towns nearby no less than members of the faculty and residents of the college community were comfortably seated in the auditorium, and heard every word and watched every movement of the speaker from the beginning to end. Dr. Woodson recounted the early history of the Negro race, beginning with the African aborigines in the Eastern Hemisphere and pointed out their achievements in art, science and sculpture, their ancient kingdoms, and accounted for their ruins and downfall. Among other things, the historian and edu-

cator said: Negroes belong to a great race. The African believes in his traditions and in himself. He knew how to produce things, but what the American Negro learns is to a great degree second hand. He does not think of running stores, banks, etc., but is satisfied to leave these enterprises to other peoples. Dr. Woodson insisted that Negroes should study and know themselves and build a background of race confidence and race pride, and engage in the various pursuits of civilization. Dr. Woodson looks with optimism for the future of black peoples. He urges that with proper training and development, the Negro will play a greater and a more worthy part in the social and economic affairs of the world civilization.

Others who made brief addresses commending Dr. Woodson and the work of the Association were Drs. J. J. Rhoads, President of Bishop College; A. O. Wilson, President of Shorter College; R. W. Logan, Atlanta University; and L. V. Williams, Principal, Booker T. Washington High School, Dallas, Texas. After the speaking in the auditorium, luncheon was served and guest and visitors made a tour of the campus, making a careful inspection of the entire college plant and its facilities for education.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY AT PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE

By Prof. R. P. Perry, M. S.,
Head Department of Natural Science

In keeping with the objectives of the institution the department of chemistry has organized and outlined a course in Industrial Chemistry. This course is designed to provide practical training in chemical manufacturing, pointing students majoring in chemistry to a profitable career in the economic and social order. The course offers by actual practice in the laboratory industrial methods of manufacturing cleaners, soaps, insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, lacquers, paints, varnishes, stains, plastics, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals; dyes and dyeing, with special attention being given to the natural sources, properties, and preparation of raw materials. Recently, the laboratory of industrial chemistry announced the preparation of an insecticide which has been found effective in the extermination of ants, mosquitoes, flies, and bed bugs. A pharmaceutical and a powerful disinfectant for public lavatories, garbage receptacles, etc., have also been prepared. These products are now being carried through a series of tests in order that they may be labeled within government regulations. As fast as researches now in progress are completed, the laboratories will announce other industrial products.

DR. H. B. SWANSON MEETS FACULTY

Dr. H. B. Swanson, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., lectured to the faculty and employees of Prairie View State College during his recent visit and inspection of the institution. Every available seat in the household arts building was taken when the distinguished educator began speaking. He was introduced by Professor L. A. Potts, director of agriculture, in very brief but apt phraseology.

Rising slowly from his seat and standing directly in front of the faculty, Dr. Swanson, speaking of the problem of youth, among other things said: The problem with which America is faced concerning youth is primarily a problem of the out of school youth. The social, economic and political changes of our day make the employment of youth uncertain and the problem for the adjustment of youth under these conditions becomes very urgent.

Speaking more directly of the employment phase, Dr. Swanson said that in 1930 there were 24,199,166 American youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six. Out of this number 5,161,423 were taken care of in schools. He said 300,000 were in the government C. C. C. camps; 100,000 in transient camps, and 100,000 in college, disclosing that slightly over 5,000,000 were cared for and a little less than 19,000,000 youths did not have proper care. A solution was advocated as farm training and "Y" work, it was reported, to better provide for youths not receiving adequate supervision and care.

Other educators who held conferences with Principal W. R. Banks and Professor L. A. Potts, director of agriculture, during the past week, were Dr. H. O. Sargent, federal agent of agricultural education for the Southern Region; Messrs. J. B. Rutland, state supervisor of industrial education; Gordon Worley, special agent for Negro education; and D. B. Taylor, special high school supervisor.

The majority of teachers and employees attended the State Colored Teachers' Association convening in Galveston, Texas, November 29. Through Professor G. W. Reeves, associate professor of education, practically all members of the faculty enrolled. Sessions of the association were held at West District and Central High School.

The objectives of the institution emphasize a curriculum designed to fit the student for life and living, and the practical and applied operations of the laboratories of chemistry point definitely in that direction.

The chemistry laboratories at Prairie View are well equipped and occupy a total of forty-two hundred square feet of space.

WHAT ARE WE EDUCATING FOR ?

(Continued from page 1)

old question. What is it for, this schooling, this education? What do we desire the ultimate result to be? I think we shall agree that our purpose is simply this: to promote beautiful lives, that is, lives that are industrious and useful and efficient, but free from hurry and fret. We want to instill the spirit which Matthew Arnold speaks of in his fine sonnet,

"One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee—

Of toil unsevered from tranquility."

I think this lesson of work with tranquility, of industry without fret, is one which we teachers need to take to heart in this age. It is an anxious, fretful overweeningly ambitious age. We have coined and glorified the ugly word "hustle." Perhaps other times were so, I do not know. But we all know that there is nothing that is fine or beautiful, or that makes for noble character, in the spirit embodied in the word "hustle." If we wish to beget in pupils the spirit of a fine and noble character, we can not accomplish this in any spirit of rush and hurry and fret. Give me the teacher of calm manner, of quiet dignity; and woe be, I say, to the superintendent or principal who imposes upon her a program which she can not carry out in her five or six hours without undue haste.

Have we not been in school-rooms where we felt the atmosphere of nervousness and haste? Alas, are not most of our school-rooms, with our relentless schedules and our multiplicity of studies, permeated with this atmosphere? We are happily far more careful than our precursors were about having a purer physical air in our school-rooms. I am not so sure that our spiritual air is as wholesome as theirs was. A teacher once said to me, "I feel that I am on a hop, skip and jump." This question of uneasiness and rush and hustle in education was brought to my mind forcibly during the past summer while visiting a number of summer schools. I could not keep from wondering as I saw teachers hurrying from class to class, or scurrying to some lecture, whether the whole lot of them had not better be resting somewhere in quietness, where they might be "inviting their souls." I know all the good things that can be said in favor of summer-schools. I have been in them for twenty years.

But, to come back to the question with which we began, what is it all for? I ask again: can we get the highest, best results by any spirit of haste or rush?

PROF. L. A. POTTS TELLS OF THE CO-ORDINATED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR LEE COUNTY

The Standard takes notice with pride and commends unreservedly the activities of the Division of Agriculture, headed by Prof. L. A. Potts, in the Lee County Co-ordinated Program. Through the Division of Agriculture the college is extending its long arm of helpfulness in a way that is of unusual practical benefit to all the Colored citizens of Lee County. In a recent letter which reached the office of the Editor, Prof. Potts among other things said:

"Our meeting on Friday, November 23, was perhaps the most significant of any we have had. The teachers, apparently, saw in the summary, for the first time, the extent of the opportunity they have to work as a unit and individually on common problems. As you will note the survey reveals and suggests many jobs in the communities, which, if even partially completed through co-ordinated effort, would greatly improve the Economic and Social life of the people in Lee County. For example, under "Data on Health" you will note that 117 wells are needed. Under "Data on Homes" you will find that 257 pit toilets, 88 pairs of steps, 1,210 pairs of window screens, and 851 screen doors are needed. Under "Producing a Living at Home" you will note that one acre of tomatoes was planted to supply the needs of 267 families. Under "Data on Churches" 22 of the 24 church buildings need repair. The condition of all the church grounds is poor, and with but few exceptions the cemeteries are in bad condition. Seven out of eleven cemeteries need fencing; four of the churches have no toilets of any kind. These examples illustrate conditions that do not require any great outlay of capital to improve."

"We spent our last meeting outlining jobs as revealed by the survey, according to the month in which they should be done. As you perhaps know the sixty-two individuals regularly attending the co-ordinated meetings are divided into three sections. Section One is for those interested in religious activities, including all denominations; Section Two includes those interested in Agriculture, Home Economics and Jeanes work; Section Three is for those interested in Primary work. Instructors of these three sections are all concentrating their efforts on the same teaching unit. For example, when we come to the Health Unit the Primary teachers will be given a demonstration and lesson by the Primary Instructor from Prairie View on how to teach small pupils common health habits; The Instructor of the religious group will determine what the Church and Missionary Societies can do to improve individual and Public Health; The Agricultural and Home

Economics group will approach the same subject from the point of view of construction of devices and making use of preventives. Finally the efforts of the three sections will be combined to reduce the number of pit toilets needed in the 16 communities from 257 to a smaller number, and the number of screen doors needed from 851 to a smaller number. Two such problems as health will be taken for each month from now until next June. Only problems as revealed by the survey and facts that will contribute to the solution of these problems will be considered in our co-ordinated effort."

"We have a definite organization of teachers in the sixteen communities to carry out the program as outlined above. As you perhaps know we are offering credit for this work toward graduation. We have already announced, however, that credit will be based 50 per cent on teachers knowledge of subject matter and 50 per cent on improvements they influence in their local community. We have a definite way of measuring each teacher's efforts.

The teachers are cooperative and enthusiastic. We, therefore, look forward to some pleasing results from our Lee County Co-ordinated Educational Program. If you have any suggestions to offer which you think will strengthen our plans and efforts kindly let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,
L. A. Potts, Director

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Registrar J. B. Cade reports that twelve extension schools have been established this year by the college and are now in operation within the state as follows:

- Bellville, Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, Manager, Prof. T. R. Griffith, Teacher.
- Beaumont, Prof. T. T. Pollard, Manager, Miss Carrie B. Coss, Teacher.
- Brenham, Prof. A. R. Pickard, Manager, Prof. J. C. Yancy, Teacher.
- Center, Prof. C. H. Daniels, Manager, Prof. A. L. Heath, Teacher.
- Crockett, Prof. W. M. Henry, Manager, Miss Ann Bess, Teacher.
- Crockett, Pres. B. R. Smith, Manager, Miss Martha Bray, Teacher.
- Galveston, Prof. A. W. McDonald, Manager, Prof. G. L. West, Teacher.
- Midway, Prof. A. V. Lee, Manager, Prof. J. N. Freeman, Teacher.
- Nacogdoches, Prof. E. J. Campbell, Manager; Prof. E. S. Richards, Teacher.
- Navasota, Prof. W. E. Jones, Manager; Prof. Delphus Stroud, teacher.
- Sherman, Prof. F. R. Pierson, Manager; Prof. T. R. Veal, Teacher.
- West Columbus, Mrs. A. D. Snow, Manager; Prof. S. F. Scott, Teacher.
- Bay City, Prof. A. G. Hilliard, manager; Prof. S. T. Scott, Teacher.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS OF TEXAS; AMOUNT SPENT DURING 1933-1934

By Dr. D. B. Taylor

Anderson, public \$5,531; Slater \$200; Smith Hughes \$515; Other sources \$641; Total \$6,887; Equipment and Buildings, \$576.

Bastrop, Public \$4,080; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$300; Other sources, none; Total, \$4,480; Equipments and Buildings, \$600.

Bowie, Public, \$4,000; Slater, \$200; Smith Hughes, \$831; Other sources, \$1,800; Total, \$6,831; Equipment and Buildings, \$136.

Caldwell, Public, \$4,800; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, none; Other sources, none; Total, \$4,900; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Fayette, Public, \$4,000; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, none; Other sources, none; Total, \$4,100; Equipment and Buildings, \$6,000.

Freestone, Public, \$1,783; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$727; Other sources, \$240; Total, \$2,847; Equipment and Buildings, \$575.

Gregg, Public, \$4,000; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$600; Other sources, none; Total, \$4,700; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Guadalupe, Public, \$2,542; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$100; Other sources, \$395; Total, \$3,137; Equipment and Buildings, \$200.

Harrison, Public, \$2,800; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$450; Other sources, none; Total, \$3,350; Equipments and Buildings, none.

Henderson, Public, \$2,003; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$814; Other sources, \$562; Total, \$3,479; Equipment and Buildings, \$65.

Houston, Public, \$4,554; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$835; Other sources, none; Total, \$5,489; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Hunt, Public, \$1,767; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$520; Other sources, \$137; Total, \$2,524; Equipment and Buildings, \$317.

Lavaca, Public, \$1,487; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$480; Other sources, none; Total, \$2,067; Equipment and Buildings, \$197.

Lee, Public, \$1,550; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$300; Other sources, \$400; Total, \$2,350; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Montgomery, Public, \$5,615; Slater, \$500; Smith Hughes, \$652; Other sources, none; Total, \$6,767; Equipment and Buildings, \$24,380.

Morris, Public, \$2,550; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$396; Other sources, \$375; Total, \$3,421; Equipment and Buildings, \$300.

Navarro, Public, \$4,680; Slater, \$100;

Smith Hughes, \$770; Other sources, none; Total, \$5,550; Equipment and Buildings, \$150.

Nacogdoches, Public, \$1,850; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$270; Other sources, none; Total, \$2,220; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Newton, Public, \$2,965; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$870; Other sources, none; Total, \$3,935; Equipment and Buildings, \$50.

Panola, Public, \$5,737; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$950; Other sources, \$403; Total, \$7,190; Equipment and Buildings, \$150.

Smith, Public, \$3,570; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, none; Other sources, \$1,083; Total, \$4,753; Equipment and Buildings, \$467.

Titus, Public, \$4,278; Slater, \$200; Smith Hughes, \$300; Other sources, none; Total, \$4,778; Equipment and Buildings, \$180.

Trinity, Public, \$2,120; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$800; Other sources, \$700; Total, \$3,720; Equipment and Buildings, \$85.

Upshur, Public, \$3,050; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$750; Other sources, none; Total, \$3,900; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Van Zandt, Public, \$1,600; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$425; Other sources, \$1,698; Total, \$3,823; Equipment and Buildings, \$50.

Waller, Public, none; Slater, none; Smith Hughes, none; Total, none; Equipment and Buildings, none.

Washington, Public, \$2,860; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$350; Other sources, \$200; Total, \$3,510; Equipment and Buildings, \$100.

Wharton, Public, \$5,720; Slater, \$100; Smith Hughes, \$960; Other sources, none; Total, \$6,780; Equipment and Buildings, \$100.

Total Expenditures—Public, \$91,489; Slater, \$3,400; Smith Hughes, \$13,965; Other sources, \$8,634; Total, \$117,488; Equipment and Buildings, \$34,542.

TO TEACHERS OF TEXAS

The enrollment in the Texas Interscholastic League of Colored Schools for the year ending April 20, 1934, was more than 800 schools. We thank you for your co-operation. We hope to enroll this year every Colored School in the State. If your school has not enrolled, please send your membership fee at once.

To take part in the literary and athletic events of the League the various schools pay a membership fee to this office and receives copies of the league supplies free. The membership fees for the various schools are as follows:

MORE EMPLOYMENT MUST BE OFFERED NEGRO YOUTH

More than 300 Negroes of this and adjoining counties attended the meeting held at Kemp high school Friday night under the auspices of the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Brazos and Adjacent Counties. The feature of the meeting was an address by Prof. N. B. Edwards, secretary of Prairie View College. Following the meeting, a banquet was held at the Hammond building, at which more than 75 were seated. The organization now has a membership of more than 150, according to Dr. W. A. Hammond. President Fred Martinez presided.

Prof. Edwards spoke on "More Avenues of Employment." He urged that the Negroes of Texas, as well as other states give their support to sensible business organizations of Negroes and that Negroes should be trained for business careers.

The teaching profession, he said, no longer served to give employment to the hundreds of Negro men and women who are being trained in high schools and colleges, and he urged more attention to business by the Negroes of all communities.

According to the 1930 census there are 854,964 Negroes in Texas. They constitute an annual purchasing power of several millions and Prof. Edwards took the position that at least a larger share of this business might be enjoyed by Negroes, if Negro capital were centralized and Negroes trained along business lines.

—The Bryan Eagle.

Rev. J. E. Robinson preached the Thanksgiving sermon at the College. Rev. Robinson is pastor of Mt. Corinth Baptist church, Hempstead, and auditor for the Texas Baptist Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Congress. Services began at 10 o'clock in the morning.

1. Class AA—those high schools named and such other high schools as may be named by the Executive Secretary, \$5.00

2. Class A—those schools having an enrollment of 400 or more pupils, \$4.00.

3. Class B—those schools having an enrollment not less than 150 nor more than 399 pupils, \$3.00.

4. Class C—those schools having an enrollment less than 150 pupils, \$1.00.

We must again solicit your continued cooperation in enrolling every Colored school in your county and district. You may assist us through your kind advices and information among the teachers as to the literary and athletic benefits derived from the activities of the league in the public schools.

Very respectfully,

W. R. Banks, Executive Sec'y